THE GENESEE FARMER.

VOL. VIII. ROCHESTER, N. Y. APRIL 14, 1838. NO. 15.

PUBLISHED BY LUTHER TUCKER.

TERMS.—The Farmer is published every Saturday, making an annual volume of 416 pages, to which is added a Title-page and Index, at the low price of $2,50, or $2,00 if payment is made at the time of subscribing.

☞ All subscribers must commence with the volume, Jan. 1, or with the half volume, July 1. No subscription taken for less than six months.

☞ THE MONTHLY GENESEE FARMER is made up of selections from this paper, and published on the first of each month, forming, with the Title-page and index, an annual volume of 200 pages, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS a year, *payable always in advance.*—Eleven copies for Five Dollars.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

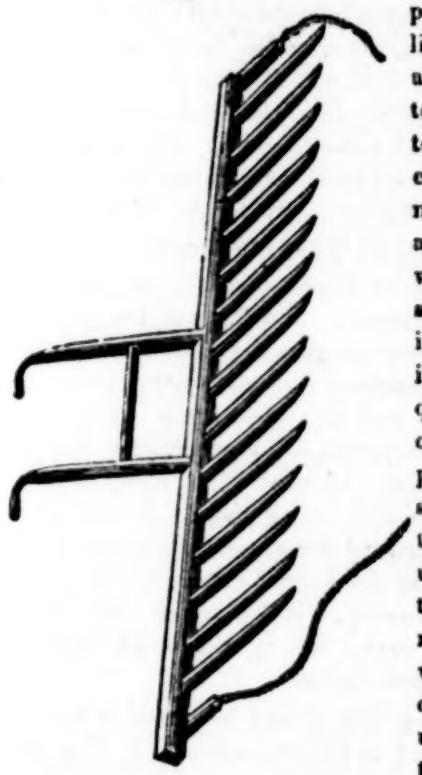
SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1838.

HORSE RAKE.

A subscriber inquires where the horse rake can be purchased. We cannot give the desired information. The accompanying descriptions and wood cuts, will, however, we hope, enable any common carpenter readily to construct one, either of the common or revolving rake.

The Common Horse Rake.

Fig. 8.



This is made of a piece of strong scantling, 3 inches square and ten feet long, into which about fifteen teeth are inserted horizontally, and made of strong white ash or other tough wood. The teeth should be about 22 inches long, and one inch by one and three quarters at the place of insertion, and tapering on the under side, so as to give them a slight turn upward at the point, to prevent their running into the ground while using. The draught ropes are attached to the end of two projecting pieces of wood parallel to the teeth, at each end of the rake. These projecting pieces should be about one third of the length of the teeth. Those unskilled in the use of the rake, sometimes attach the ropes at once to the ends of the head; in this way it becomes almost entirely unmanageble. The forward ends of the draught ropes are to be fastened to the horse's collar, leaving space enough between the horse and rake for the collecting hay. Handles, like those repreented in the figure, (fig. 8) are to be inserted in the head near the middle, for guiding the teeth and lifting the rake from the ground when necssary.

In using this rake, instead of the teeth moving onward upon their points as in the common hand rake, they run along flat upon the ground, passing under and collecting the hay; when full, the handles are thrown forward, the rake emptied, and lifted over the winrow for another load. The rake thus passes backwards and forwards across the field, always emptying opposite the last heaps, and thus forming regular winrows at right angles with the path of the rake. A few hours practice will enable any one to use this rake without difficulty, the only skill required consisting in keeping the points of the teeth just so low as to pass under all the hay and yet not run into the ground. When small obstructions occur, the handles are depressed, thus causing the teeth to rise, and the rake passes freely over. Large obstructions, as stumps and stone heaps, require the rake to be lifted from the ground.

The chief recommendation of this kind of rake, is its cheapness and simplicity. A good one need not cost more than two dollars. It may also be used on rougher ground than the revolving rake, as it is more easily lifted over obstructions. Where the ground is very uneven the teeth should be much shorter. When one becomes well accustomed to the use of it, work may be done nearly as fast with this, as with a revolving rake, though much more laborious. Twelve acres of hay, part of it yielding nearly three tons to the acre, on a meadow of the writer, were raked into winrows, by means of one of these rakes, in about *six hours*, working time. It possesses another advantage over the revolving rake—it may be used for scraping the winrows into heaps for drawing, and if the hay is stacked in the field, for drawing the hay to the stack. A man with a rake and horse, not only raked the hay, but drew it at the same time to the stack, a distance of from ten to twenty rods, as fast as an active man could pitch with a fork. A hand rake need scarcely ever be used on the meadow, as all the scattered hay may be raked up in a short time, after the rest of the hay has been drawn off.

The horse rake is very useful in raking stubble of wheat, and eminently so in pulling and gathering peas.

Shafts, instead of ropes, have been attached to the head of the rake, and have been strongly recommended; but they diminish the simplicity of the rake, and appear to possess no advantage on the whole, and for gathering and drawing hay, are positively detrimental.

The Revolving Rake.

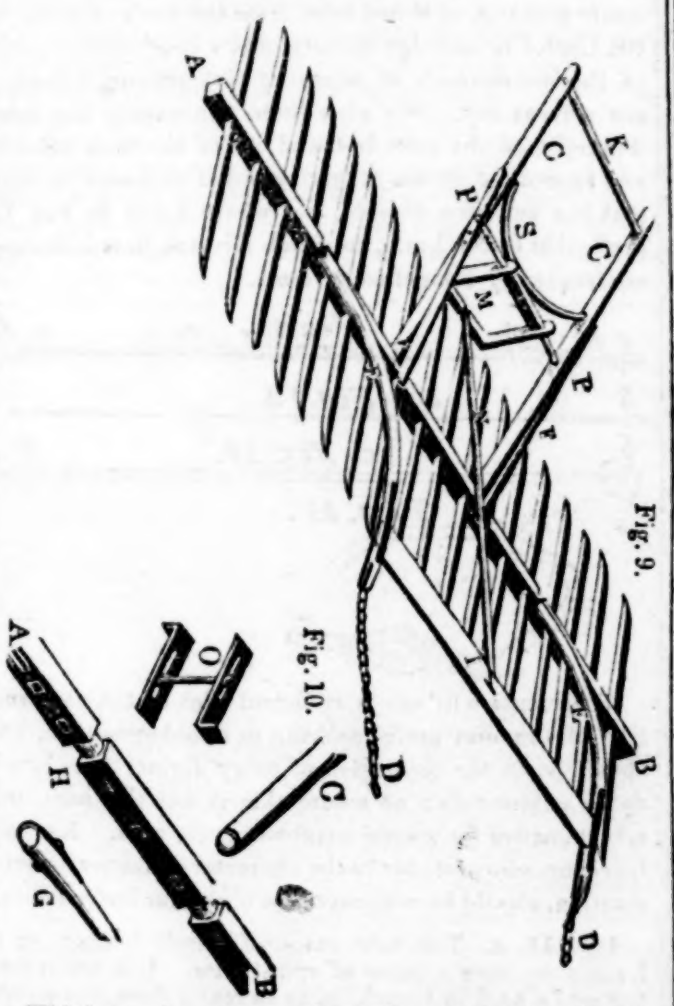


Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

This is much more complex in its construction than the common horse rake, but possesses advantages over it in ease and expedition in raking. Its peculiar advantage is the facility with which it may be unloaded, requiring for this purpose but a slight elevation of the handles, and without stopping once in crossing the whole breadth of the meadow.

Its construction is as follows:—The head A B, fig. 9, is a piece of strong scantling, three inches square and ten feet long, through which eighteen holes, one inch square, are made to receive the teeth, which are pieces of the strongest white ash, one inch square and three feet long, projecting equally on both sides of the head when inserted, and forming a double row of teeth, each about eighteen inches long. The draught chains or ropes D D, are attached to the forward ends of two curved arms E E, which are connected at their other ends to the head of the rake by iron straps passing round the head so as to allow it to revolve freely. G, fig. 10, represents a portion of one of the curved arms, showing the hole formed by the iron strap, and H represents a part of the head which turns in this hole. These arms are held firmly together by the cross piece I. An improvement in the curved arms is made by constructing them of two pieces at right angles, in a form similar to a carpenter's square, the first or shortest piece rising perpendicular from the head, and the other projecting forward, and to which the draught chains are attached. By this construction, more space is allowed beneath these arms for the collection of the hay.

The cross rod K, connecting the handles C C, serves for guiding and managing the rake. These handles are connected to the head by a contrivance precisely similar to that of the curved arms. At the middle of the handles is a cross rod P P, upon which turns the small frame M, which is connected (by turning joints,) by means of the rod N, to the cross piece I. This rod must be of just such length, as to cause the frame M, when pressed down upon the teeth by the handles, to touch them within about half an inch of their points; by this, the teeth are pressed flat upon the ground while raking. To empty the load this frame is raised by the handles beyond the reach of the teeth, and they pass it freely without touching. The rake is unloaded by means of the following contrivance. Outside of the handles C C, are two pieces of wood F F, turning freely upon the two projecting ends of the rod P P, as pivots, with their lower ends resting upon pieces of iron fastened crosswise on the head of the rake, just outside of the joints connecting the handles to it. The shape of these pieces of iron is shown in a detached view at O, fig. 10. When the handles are raised, the pieces F F are thrown forward on these pieces of iron until they strike the projecting part of them, when they immediately act as braces, and cause the rake to rise with the handles. The points of the teeth thus strike in the ground, and the horse continuing in motion, causes the rake to make a semi-revolution, emptying the load, and throwing the back row of teeth forward to be filled as before. The handles C C should be perfectly parallel, that the pieces F F may play freely. S is a strong iron brace, fastened at each end to the handles, and at the middle to the cross rod P P.

The cost of this rake is about six dollars.

The revolving rake is better adapted for use on large farms and smooth meadows, and the common horse rake on small farms and rough meadows. J. J. T.

Statistics of Industry.

By the kindness of our friend, H. COLMAN, we have been furnished with an interesting report of the products and value of the mechanical and manufacturing portions of the population of Massachusetts, prepared under the direction of a law of that state, embracing the number of persons employed in the several branches of industry, the capital invested, and the aggregate value of the product, in each town of the state. The result is most honorable to the state, and a pleasing proof that the character of industry, which marked the children of the pilgrims, has not been forfeited by their descendants.

Such investigations are of immense value, as enabling us to correct errors into which we are all more or less liable to fall, particularly in speculations on the relative value of the products of one part of our country when compared with another. Thus, in comparing the south and the north; the cotton and the grain-growing states; the agricultural and the manufacturing population, we are very liable to be led astray, unless the means of correction furnished by such statistics are at hand.

Our brethren of the south frequently speak of the north as a country doomed to poverty, because, in the single article of cotton, they have an item of export which far outweighs all the exports of the north. But they seem to forget, that if the proceeds of this cotton crop is expended by the planter in purchasing the food, the clothing, the furniture and the implements which the labor of producing the cotton has prevented his furnishing for himself, at the end of the year he is in no better situation than he who has converted his labor into the articles required by the planter. The difference between the planter of the south and the mechanic, manufacturer, or farmer of the north, lies mainly in this;—the planter produces an article which requires to be sent abroad before it can be made fully available; the producing classes at the north find their market at home; the productions of the one are of immense importance in a *national* point of view, those of the other are of equal value in a *domestic* one. We frequently hear extravagant estimates made of the prosperity of the south, (and in their prosperity none can rejoice more sincerely than we do) because their crop of cotton amounts in favorable seasons and at fair prices, to nearly 100 millions of dollars in value. This, it should be remembered, is about the whole available result of the labor of six millions of our population, and that as the great object is the production of this one article, so they rely on its sale for a large portion of their food, clothing, and the other necessaries and luxuries of life. So far therefore as labor ends in providing for home consumption, the planter of the south, or farmer or manufacturer of the north, stand on precisely the same ground; it is on the sales beyond the actual requirements of home consumption, that the prosperity or advance in wealth of either must mainly depend.

It is not our purpose to enter here into any comparison of the north and the south in these respects; it is enough to state here that the tables before us show that the proceeds of the branches of manufacture and mechanics enumerated, amount in the aggregate to *eighty six millions, two hundred and eighty two thousand, six hundred and sixteen dollars*, a sum probably exceeding the cotton sales at the south for the past year by 25 millions of dollars; and this with only a population of 700,000. The amount of grain of all kinds produced in the states north of the cotton growing ones, cannot be valued at less than 150 millions of dollars in value; and of this a very large proportion goes to supply the population of the cotton growing states with bread; thus still farther reducing the inequality, so far as regards profits, that at first sight would appear to exist among the states.

We have only room here to enumerate a few of the principal items which go to make the above aggregate. Of these, boots and shoes furnish $11,642,520; cotton cloths, $13,056,659; the Fisheries, $7,592,290; Machinery of various kinds $1,235,390; Leather, $3,254,416, woolen goods, $10,393,807. The number of persons employed in the processes of mechanics and manufactures enumerated is 117,352; the amount of capital $54,851,643; and the aggregate of value as stated above, $86,282,616. Massachusetts is pursuing a noble career in determining and developing her resources, whether agricultural or manufacturing. The bill providing a bounty for wheat noticed in one of our late numbers, has passed into a law, and we do not doubt a most auspicous result from such a course. Directed by the able commissioner of agriculture, that interest can hardly fail of success; and the legislature seem actuated by the same intelligent and patriotic spirit. We need such statistical investigations in this state. We ought to know the quantities of grain we produce; and we hope that provisions will be made for such investigations without delay. Let the assessors in the several towns be directed to ascertain in their several towns or wards the number of cattle, sheep, horses, and swine; wool, grain, &c. &c., and the work would be done.

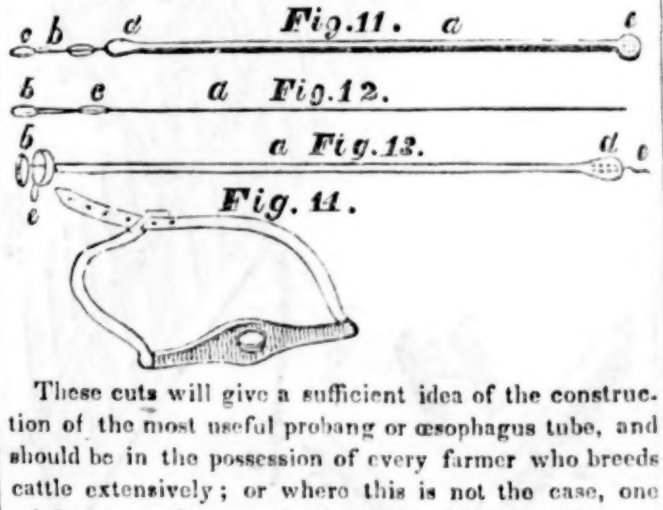
CATTLE.

Never has this country, and indeed we may say any other, furnished more striking proofs of the advantages to be derived from breeding good stock than has the patriotic state of Kentucky, within a few years. The farmers of that rich state, were among the first to appreciate the value of the imported Durham or shorthorn breed of cattle, and they entered on the course of improvement with a zeal and earnestness, which might well be deemed a sure presage of the success which has attended their efforts. Acting on the principle of letting those laugh that win, the pioneers in breeding cattle in that state disregarded the sneers at the color of the imported stock; the laugh which the prices at first paid, raised at their expence; or the sinister predictions of failure and ruin by which they were assailed; and proceeding steadily on their course, are now reaping an abundant harvest of solid profit, as well as honorable and well deserved praise The following, which we copy from the Franklin Farmer, a paper exerting an excellent influence in that state, will show the correctness of the above opinions most conclusively. Let those who have commenced the good work of improving the domestic animals of New-York, read and take courage.

"Mr. Editor:—In your paper of the 23d ult. you notice a cow, as having with her issue, produced $600. She was a good cow and worthy of note. But what will your readers think of Cleopatra, sold at David Sutton's sale, with her direct issue for $3,391, viz:—Cleopatra $601; Western Daisy, $745; Frederic, (a bull) $1,310, and white Rose, $735. Besides this Western Daisy had two calves which sold for $900, and Frederic stood last year at $25, and went to 40 odd cows. Thus you will perceive that this cow, at ten years old, had made her owner, about $5,291."

CHOKED CATTLE.

The facts, that more attention is now paid to the rearing of cattle, and the introduction of improved breeds, than formerly, and that many valuable animals are yearly lost from obstructions in the throat, or by choking, which might be saved were proper measures adopted, have induced us to present to our readers drawings of a cattle probang, or throat tube, from the work on cattle by the Useful Knowledge Society, and a condensed account of the best methods of removing obstructions, known at the present day. We give these engravings the more willingly, as the tube is found one of the most efficient and immediate agents of giving relief in hoven or bloat that has yet been devised, and where it can be had far preferable to the knife, to which farmers, in this disease, are frequently compelled to resort.



These cuts will give a sufficient idea of the construction of the most useful probang or œsophagus tube, and should be in the possession of every farmer who breeds cattle extensively; or where this is not the case, one might answer for several neighboring farmers. No man, however, who pretends to the character of farrier, or veterinarian, should be without these or similar instruments.

Fig. 11. *a*. The tube made of simple leather, or of leather covering a canal of spiral wire. It is about four feet and a half in length, so as to reach from the mouth to the rumen or stomach, and leaving a sufficient portion outside the mouth to be firmly grasped.

b. The stilett or rod, represented as introduced into the tube, and running the whole length of it. It gives greater firmness and strength to the tube, when it is either passed into the stomach in cases of hoove, or used to force obstructions down the gullet.

c. The handle of the stilett.

d. A hollow piece of wood, running freely upon the stilett, and placed between the handle of the stilett and the round extremity of the tube. The stilett is longer than the tube by the extent of this piece of wood, but is prevented from protruding by the interposition of this slider on the handle. The stilett may be introduced at either end of the tube. It is usually inserted at *e*, when the instrument is used to force any thing down the throat, because the bulb at the other end has a flat or rather concave surface, and can therefore act with more certainty and power on the obstruction in the throat.

e. The end of the tube which is introduced into the paunch in cases of hoove. It is rounded to permit it to be more easily forced through the pillars or roof of the paunch, and is perforated with holes, for the escape of the gas with which the stomach may be distended.

Fig. 12, represents the whalebone stilett, (any tough elastic wood will do for the rod when whalebone cannot be had,) with the hollow piece of wood running upon it, and shows how easily that may be withdrawn when the stilett is taken from the tube. This piece of wood taken off, the stilett will project a little at the end of the tube, and by moving the stilett up and down in the tube, this may be made to act on the obstructing body in the manner and with somewhat the force of a small hammer.

Fig. 13, will be presently described.

Fig. 14, is a piece of strong thick wood, widest in the center, and perforated for the passage of the tube. Its use is to keep the mouth open during the use of the probang; and is secured by leather straps nailed to the extremities, and buckled round the horns. The farmer should have another mouth-piece with a central hole that will admit the passage of a small hand. He will thus be enabled to grasp and remove any obstruction that has not descended beyond the commencement of the gullet.

Let it be supposed that a cow has swallowed a potato, or turnep, too large to descend the gullet and is thus arrested in its progress, and evidently seen at a certain distance down the throat. The farmer should have immediate recourse to the tube, introducing the flatter end, and using moderate force. If the body yields to this, he is justified in pushing it into the chest; but if it is with difficulty pushed on, the operator should instantly cease attempting to drive it down, for the fibres of the gullet soon become irritated by distention, and grasp the foreign substance, as it were, spasmodically. The gullet also itself becomes smaller as soon as it enters the thorax, and a substance that moves easily in the upper part, can scarcely be moved at all in the lower portion.

But if it cannot be driven down, it perhaps may be solicited or forced upward. The fibres of the gullet have allowed the substance to pass them, and are somewhat weakened by the unnatural distention—they have not recovered their tone and may yield again. The internal coat of the gullet is smooth and glistening; it may however be made more so, and some effect also produced on the surface of the obstructing body. A half pint of olive oil should be poured down, and an attempt, a persevering one, made by the fingers externally, to give the body a retrograde motion. When moved sufficiently upwards, it may be drawn out by the hand, introduced through the large mouth-piece.

If the obstructing body cannot be moved in this way, recourse may be had to the corkscrew tube, Fig. 13, in the cut.

a. The leather tube as before, but somewhat larger, and longer, and stronger, and the upper part, for the purpose of additional strength, is sometimes of brass.

b. The handle of the stilett that runs through it, as through the other tube.

c. The piece of wood sliding on the stilett. In consequence of the corkscrew termination, this must be in two parts, easily removable. They are here removed, and one of them hangs down, suspended by a string. When removed, they allow the point of the stilett to project two or three inches.

d. The bulb which is introduced through the mouth-piece. It is larger than those on the other tube, but not so large as the distended gullet.

e. A corkscrew fixed at the end of the stilett; and which coming out at the center of the knob, cannot possibly wound the gullet.

When this instrument is used, the screw is retracted within the knob, and secured by placing the pieces of wood *c*. on the handle of the stilett. The instrument is then introduced through the mouth-piece, and forced down the throat until it reaches the obstruction. The pieces of wood are then taken off, and the screw, by turning the handle, is worked into the obstructing body as the common corkscrew into a cork. If the potato or turnep is fresh and sound, a great purchase is thus obtained, and in most instances the root may be drawn up the throat and got rid of. If only a portion is brought away, some good has been done, and the screw should be return-

ed as long as it will hold. It will now probably yield to the pressure of the first probang, and in a crushed state pass into the stomach. Sometimes, too, the stilett of the first tube, the slide taken off, can be advantageously used as the rod of a gun, forcing the obstruction down by repeated percussions.

If these contrivances fail, and the obstruction remains, bleeding sometimes carried to absolute fainting, may be resorted to, in preference to mashing the root by external violence; though even this is sometimes admissible. There is not a more powerful relaxant of the muscles than bleeding; and during this momentary relaxation, the operator can frequently move the body—upwards, if possible, and in preference, but downwards if it will not come up. If the obstruction cannot be forced down, or removed by mashing, the creature must be lost, unless the operation of *œsophagotomy* is resorted to, or the obstruction cut down upon, and then removed through the opening. The veterinary surgeon will here find no difficulty, and may proceed with confidence.

The animal should be cast, thrown on the right side, the head stretched out, but lying as flat as the horns will permit. The point of obstruction will be seen at once. An opening is now made through the skin, the cellular substance a little dissected away, and the gullet is then opened, and the obstruction removed. The edges of the gullet should then be brought together and confined with two stitches, and the skin secured in the same way—The beast should have nothing but gruel for two or three days, then gruel and mashes may be allowed, and in a fortnight or three weeks the wound will generally be healed.

If the root has passed into the thorax before it is observed, or the operator called, the chances of saving the animal are much diminished. The obstruction must be either drawn up or forced down without delay; and great force is here allowable, for if it be not overcome, the animal will assuredly perish. Cattle who have once been choked, it is found, are more liable than others to suffer again; and it will, therefore, be generally advisable to fit them for the butcher as early as possible.

The tubes may be made of thin firm sole leather, or if of upper leather, they may be sowed over a spiral tube of small flexible wire. They may be three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with a suitable bore, and the bulbs may be one and one-fourth, or one and a half inches in diameter. The stiffness of the tube is greatly aided when necessary by the rod or stilett introduced.

Every one has seen animals lost, which in all probability might have been saved by the cheap and simple apparatus we have here described, and many have perished by the quackeries or ill-judged efforts made to save them. It is but a few days since, a gentleman of our acquaintance lost a cow that was choked with a potato. Some little effort had been made to remove it, when he was told that a quantity of soap put down would remove the obstruction, and the informant undertook to see it administered. The required quantity was prepared and poured down, and the animal died almost instantly. The probability is, more was given than the gullet could contain, and the first breath, by drawing the fluid soap into the lungs, produced instant suffocation. Soap, too, is a dangerous remedy for another reason; it is very rare that the alkali is so thoroughly neutralized as not to retain causticity, and when put down the gullet, if it remains a considerable time in one place, it excoriates the inner membrane, or in some cases eats through the gullet and destroys the animal. Oil, as above directed, is better in all cases than soap; and no farmer should entrust another with the care of a diseased animal, unless he has reason to suppose that some knowledge of the structure, formation and capacity, of the part diseased is possessed. We have known animals killed by thrusting a stick so far into the stomach as to perforate its walls; and this was owing to ignorance of the distance between the mouth and the stomach. If a regard to the suffering of the animal does not influence us, the fact, that such cruel treatment must be a source of loss, should compel farmers to adopt a better and more scientific mode of treatment.

Thorn Fences.

We regret that there is so little attention paid to this branch of domestic agriculture; as it scarcely is probable that with all the hardy, thick growing, and spine producing plants of our country to select from, there should not be some suitable for the important purpose of fencing. We have seen acres of land in Cattaraugus county, which had been cleared many years ago, and then left, covered with the thorn that had sprung up spontaneously, and in impenetrable masses. In other parts of our country, the woods are filled with the native thorn, especially oak lands. Now it may be considered an established fact, that any plant or shrub which will spring up and flourish in a wild state, may in the same place and soils, by a suitable course of cultivation, be made to grow in subserviency to the wishes of man. Thus there is nothing to hinder a first rate thorn fence in the soils of Cattaraugus, or on those oak lands where they already form so considerable part of the underwood, and we think probable on most other soils of the same latitude and temperature. That the English or the Virginia thorns can be depended on in our northern climates, is not to be expected; the one requires a moister climate and the other a less severe winter than they here meet with, but our native thorns are subject to none of these difficulties and inconveniences, and these should be tried faithfully. The difficulty of making the seeds or haws grow, has had its influence in preventing the culture of the thorn; but Mr. Chiswell, in a late No. of the Cultivator, gives the following directions which seem likely to be successful.

"The berries should be gathered when ripe, and spread on a loft, where they may remain until about February, when they must be soaked until the pulp becomes soft, which will only require a few days in a cellar; then they must be carefully mashed, so as not to break the seeds, and the pulp washed off, by rubbing the seed in a vessel of water, and pouring off the pulp until the water is perfectly clean; in this moist state the seed must be kept in a tight vessel in a cool and damp place, covered with a wet cloth, and turned upside down, or out of one vessel into another, about once a week, or as often as is necessary to prevent them from becoming too dry on the top. As early in March (Mr. C. lives in Maryland; and here we should think April more suitable than March) as the season will admit a seed bed to be prepared; one must be made, which I would advise to be new land, inclining to be a little moist. If the ground can be burnt first so much the better. About this time you will find the seeds begin to burst; as soon as they generally begin to open and some to sprout, sow them broad cast and pretty thick, and cover them about one inch deep, by taking the surface earth with a spade or shovel, out of trenches wide enough for a man to stand in, at the distance of four feet apart, through your bed; which trenches serve to stand in to pick the weeds from the young plants, which must be particularly attended to, as the plants at first are very tender, and would be lost by letting the weeds overrun them at first. If the weather is favorable, and the seed in a proper state, they will be up in a week, and will grow the first season from 12 to 18 inches high; the largest will do to plant in hedge the next spring, and the balance the spring following."

Fattening Hogs on Ruta Baga.

From some partially unsuccessful experiments which have been made in fattening swine on the turnep, the impression seems to have become pretty general, that however excellent the turnep was for feeding cattle and making beef, its value for making pork was more than questionable. The following extract of a report made to the Trustees of the Mass. Ag. Society, by Mr. I. R. Lawton of G. Barrington, will show that such an impression has originated in error, and that this root promises to be as much an acquisition to the farmer in this respect, as in most others. Dr. Muse was pleased to denominate the turnep a simple 'hydrate of wood.' Mr. Lawton has demonstrated that this mixture of water and wood possesses the most nutritive properties.

"In my former report I stated that I had 50 hogs; 24 of the 50 are 18 months old—which will weigh by the first of January 500 or more to the hog, 18 of them I shall sell probably at about $9.00 per cwt. which will amount to $486,00, those hogs I wintered mostly on the Ruta baga. When grass is grown so as to give a full bite, I put in each hogs nose two rings made of large wire, as large as can be handily twisted after it has been heated, which serves for the season without the trouble of a second ringing; then I turn them into a pasture where they can have a plenty of water and clover grass. I am careful to salt them once a week or more if the season is wet; I change them from one pasture to another as I do my sheep or other stock, which is of much importance through the summer. As soon as I gather my harvests I give them the stubbles. When these are well gleaned, I give them corn cut up by the ground for a few days,—as it is dangerous to keep them closely shut up and feed them high in the beginning, as their blood thickens very fast, and having no exercise it will become rather stagnant; and often terminates in what some call the blind staggers. I commence steaming potatoes for my hogs the first of October, my ruta bagas not being matured. I mash them fine, put nothing with them but the sour milk from six cows, and 4 quarts of salt to the box of 28 bushels. This feed I continue 3 weeks; the last week in October I commence steaming the ruta baga and continued this food until the first of December, which is 5 weeks. I put with the ruta baga after being mashed fine, 4 quarts of salt, and 3 bushels of oats and peas ground together into a box of 28 bushels; on this feed they do well and gain fast even to the admiration of my neighbors. Since the first of December I have steamed potatoes and put 4 quarts of salt, and 8 bushels of oat and rye meal to the box, this is feed I shall continue without adding more meal until the 25th or last of this month; then shall finish off with meal and corn."

Michigan Farmer.

We have received, in the Calhoun County Patriot, the prospectus of a paper to be issued under the above title, at Marshall, by Messrs. Balch and Wales. The prospectus states that one of the gentlemen has heretofore been connected with an agricultural paper, and that he was the originator of the *Genesee Farmer!* This, truly, is news to us; and we deem it to be our duty to say that neither of the gentlemen ever had any connection with the origin, publication, editing or printing, of the Genesee Farmer. If they are qualified for the undertaking, we wish them every success with their proposed paper, for we believe a good Agricultural paper would exert an immensely beneficial influence on the prosperity of the agricultural interests of Michigan; but, jealous of the paternity and reputation of the Genesee Farmer, we dislike to see its name and origin coupled with the name of a man who never had even the remotest connection with it, in any shape or manner.

Good Cows.

On a recent visit at Mr. Henry Mitchell's, in Gates, Mrs. M. informed us that she made, the past season, 527 lbs. of Butter from the milk of three cows, commencing the 22d of April, 1837, and ending Feb. 26, 1838. During the time the calves ran with the cows four weeks each, and the family used all the milk and cream necessary for domestic purposes. The calves were sold at four weeks old, for - - - - - $19,00

The butter was sold at an average price of 15 pence, making - - - 82,37

$101,37

The cows received no extra care or feed in the summer, and were kept on straw and ruta bagas during the winter. Mr. M. estimated the expense of the year's keeping of the three, at $50.

Domestic Silk.

We have been shown some specimens of Sewing Silk, manufactured and colored in the family of Mr. Hiram Robbins, of Penfield, in this county. It was reeled and spun on the common household reel and wheel, and is considered decidedly superior, in some respects, to the imported article. This was their first attempt, and Mr. R. is of opinion, from this experiment, that it will prove a profitable business.

Worth Trying.

An experienced writer says that one bushel of flaxseed ground with eight bushels of oats, is better for horses than sixteen bushels of oats alone, and will effectually cure the bots. If this really be the case, the mixture would be much cheaper food for horses than oats by themselves, for one bushel of flax-seed, would not generally cost more than four bushels of oats, a saving of 4 bushels in every 16. It is worth a trial.

Spring Wheat.—The Caledonian states that Mr. Horace Burroughs, of Kirby, Vt., raised forty bushels of Spring Wheat on three-fourths of an acre of land.

COMMUNICATIONS.

PROTECTION OF SHEEP.---No. 2.

Mr. Tucker—In my last communication, I endeavored to establish the importance of protection of sheep in regard to *saving of life;* the proofs being based upon my own experience.

I referred your readers to other communications republished in the last volume of your truly valuable journal, in which it is proved beyond reasonable doubt, that protection *is a preventive of disease—will improve the quality of the fleece—and increase the weight of fleece.*

Such is the importance of the subject, I shall offer no apology if, in enlarging and further supporting these several positions, I should incur the charge of some repetition. Too much cannot be said, nor too often said, in favor of protection, the neglect or attention to which is a loss or gain, in the aggregate, of hundreds of thousands of dollars in this state alone. In truth, Mr. Editor, you could not better subserve the object for which your journal was established, than to publish at least one article on the subject, every week throughout the year.

In regard to prevention of disease, as a consequence of protection, we must gather some of our proofs from analogy—by "reasoning from man to brute." Continual exposure to severely cold and inclement weather, it is easy to conceive, will impair the constitution of man as well as brute; especially, if one or the other is transplanted to a climate not natural, or agreeing with the one of which it is a native, or its kind originated. Now it is well known, that the breeds of sheep most numerous in this country, are natives of a warmer climate than ours, consisting for the most part of the *Escurial*, the *Paular*, and their crosses upon our native sheep. All well informed wool-growers are aware, that these varieties are natives of Spain; the Paular being the "old-fashioned Merino," and the Saxony sheep are from the flock of the Escurial, and brought to their present exquisite fineness of fleece, by untiring pains and care in breeding, and, I will add, thorough protection provided for them during the winter season. The severity of our climate is too great, and therefore unnatural; consequently, without protection, the constitution of the animal must be impaired; and although no *tangible* disease may appear, yet, if the physical organization is injured, it is easy to conceive that it will have the effect to curtail several years of its existence. Man, it must be considered, is but the highest order of the animal creation; transfer, then, one of this order of bipeds from Virginia to Nova Scotia, and you have a fair comparison, as regards difference of climate, between Spain and this country. When you get him there, furnish him with no warmer apparel than he has been accustomed to in his native country, and then ask him what were the degrees of his suffering; he will tell you they were beyond endurance. And what, think ye, my brethren farmers, would that most interesting of all domestic animals, sheep, say, provided they had the power of speech, when exposed to the bitter and cold, the howling and pitiless storm? Would it not be, "good master, it is *sport* to you, but *death* to us!" "A penny saved and dollar lost!"

Previous to protection of my sheep, I observed with very many of them, throughout the winter and spring, a discharge of mucus from the nose. This is called, by the world at large, a *cold*. Notwithstanding the danger of some derision, I shall pronounce the term *catching colds*, nothing more or less than downright nonsense. A cold, in my opinion, whether with man or brute, being nothing but an *effect*—the *cause* is disease—and discharge of mucus a consequence, or result of an effort of nature to throw off the disease. I observed that those most seriously affected soon became thin in flesh, weakened and died; and I may safely say, that five out of ten of all the sheep which I lost before the erection of shelters, died of this very disease, *called* colds.

Said a neighbor of mine, who had a flock of 250, and lost, principally from this cause, about 50 during the winter and spring of last year, "my sheep have a curious disease; they *run* at the nose, grow thin, will not eat well, and finally die; it must be consumption." "No doubt," said I, "call it by that name or any other you like." I reasoned with him upon the cause; told him it originated, principally, from exposure, combined with *stacked hay*, which was not eaten well; the two induced the disease and death followed. I prescribed the ounce of preventive, which consisted of five parts out of ten of *good barn hay*, and the residue *of protection* He followed my advice; built two barns after the manner of mine, as described in my former essay. His hay came out as bright and sweet as the day it was secured; sheep devoured it greedily, and were adequately protected from storms and cold. I saw him a few days since, and inquired if *colds* and *consumption* affected his flocks. "Not at all," he replied, "in the place of colds, they seem to have the right degree of heat; and instead of consumption or waste of their bodies, extraordinary consumption of hay is the only fault to find." He told me his loss this winter had amounted to only two out of 230.

Within the last three years, I have observed but very few affected in this way among my own sheep; and in most instances, from the mild character of the disease, was overcome.

But there is another disease very fatal with sheep, commonly known as the *scours*, or *purging*, which protection, with ordinary attention to quantum and kind of food, will tend to prevent. Whatever may be the condition (unless it be the lowest degree of poverty) when put in winter quarters, the same condition can be kept up by feeding good *barn hay* and *with* protection; but without these, if their condition is but one degree below mediocrity, they will fall away, and during the progress of this decline the scours seizes them, and eight out of ten will die. I appeal to your readers, who are acquainted with the nature and habits of the animal, to bear me out in stating, that those attacked with this disease are such as are *thin in flesh*. I am well aware, however, there are occasionally instances of those in good flesh subject to it, and if so, the remedy is at hand, viz: an astringent made of alum finely pulverized and mixed with bran, to be given in small quantities for a day or two. This is a sovereign remedy, provided the condition of the animal is good; but if the reverse is the case, especially in regard to lambs when seven months old and older, all efforts to save life will, generally, be useless. Last winter I did not lose a sheep from this cause, and this, five or six were victims, but they were small and late lambs.

There are, doubtless, many other diseases, which are induced by exposure, and among the most prominent are *scab* and *pelt rot;* but in supporting my belief of this, I should be obliged to enter the field of speculation,—my business is with facts, and legitimate conclusions from facts. In conclusion, the upshot of the matter in reference to prevention of disease is this: protect your sheep and you preserve their constitutions unimpaired, and thereby lengthen out their existence—protect your sheep, and you prevent their *catching colds*—protect your sheep, and you keep up their condition, and therefore, prevent the scours, which, in part, arises from debility—protect your sheep, and they will escape many other ills which this interesting and dependant animal is heir to—protect your sheep, and while the pelting storm is raging, and yourself seated by the "blazing hearth," you can turn your thoughts to those objects without, which furnish the material "that shuts out cold winter's blast," and feel that consolation which is inspired by humanity, knowing that you have provided the means of making *them* alike comfortable with yourselves. I say again, protect them on the score of humanity, and for the advancement of your *pecuniary interest.*

In my next, I will prove the other two mentioned positions, viz: that protection will improve the quality of the fleece and increase its weight.

L. A. M.

Lansing, Tompkins Co.

MILLER'S TOLL.

Mr. Tucker—As I was perusing the Cultivator, vol. 5, No. 1, p. 12, I discovered an error, concerning miller's toll, thus—"A correspondent in Oswego wishes to know what toll millers have a right to take by law for grinding grain. He weighed all the grain he had ground, for some months, took it to mill himself, and afterwards weighed the product; the result was, he found that 20 per cent had been abstracted for toll instead of 10 per cent, which he supposed was the legal allowance," &c. Here, hold! I will say, and prove, that he had strict justice done him by the rules of our state milling. Oliver Evans, of Philadelphia, in his Millwright and Miller's Guide, part 4th, pages 159 and 160, marginal notes, says—

"If we consider that most bodies are in part composed of air, which is in a solid and fixed state, and constitutes a proportional part of their weight, and this proportion is different in different species of matter, from 1-16 to 1-2, and in one species of wheat has been found by experiment to be 1-5 of its whole weight; that is, 12 lbs. of fixed air in 60 lbs. or one bushel of wheat.—Now this air is roused into action two ways, viz: by fermentation and by heat, and as fast as it is roused, it instantly leaves the body and expands itself into about a million times more space than it filled before, in the form of a dense body. See Martin's Philosophy."

We know, by practical experience, that Quercitron bark loses in grinding, without sifting or any toll taken, from 6 to 10 tons in the hundred. I have ground some tons of plaster of Paris from the stone, for mill backing, and always found the whole mill dusted over, though not bolted. I well know, from 35 years practical experience, that all bodies, when neatly weighed, before pulverized or ground and bolted, lose considerably in weight, though no bag leakage, dampness, grit, filth, cleanage by sieve, riddle, screen fanage, or any toll taken whatever out, after the first weighing; which is common to all grain sent to mill; for which there is no allowance made by the correspondent, or the editor himself, who rather justifies the correspondent, with a swell of lossage from 20 to 22 per cent for toll; as if all the loss had been taken for toll by the innocent miller, who must and does feel much injured by the assertion and call for legislative authority to regulate his science, which has stood unmolested, though superficially understood, for 300 years past. The miller only gets about half of what he is accused of taking for toll; and if the bags be much ragged, the grain wet and filthy, he then scarcely gets a fourth of his part of what it weighed before dried, cleaned, ground and bolted. There is 50 per cent gone, the mill stones gummed and dirty, out of order till washed, dressed, dried and reput in order, time lost, toll fit only for hogs, the miller's labor and time lost, and the name of rogue given him by those who he thought had studied or read practical philosophy; and who should be his justifier rather than his condemner.

The custom in our state has been, and now is unaltered, for grain toll 1-10th of wheat brought to grind as country custom, and half the bran or cow-feed for bolting; which is considered double the trouble of grinding alone. Also, the bolting machinery is patent, and is more than double the cost of the grinding machinery. About a half century past, the country bolts were wrought and fed by those who brought to be bolted; then they had all except the 1-10th of the wheat which the miller claimed as toll. Since then, the millers have gone to the expense to fix machinery and apply water power to their country bolts, and have claimed and taken half the bran or cow-feed, and the tenth of the wheat. Corn 1-8th, and if bolted, half the cow-feed of it. Rye 1-8th, and if bolted, half the bran. Buckwheat 1-8th toll, and if bolted, half the husks. Oats and barley 1-8th for grinding. Grain ground coarse for stock feeding, is half of the toll, except oats and barley, which is 1-31 for toll, &c.

☞ The medium statement of the toll and the unavoidable loss in manufacturing wheat into country flour, viz: 60 lbs. of good wheat, 1 bushel, gives 1-10th or 6 lbs. toll, deducted as pay; average screen and fanage, grit, rat and mice and other filth, about 3 lbs.; do. unavoidable effluvia, evaporation of fixed air, &c. 3 lbs.; do. for

moisture, bag leakage, if any, 1 lb.; making 13 lbs. toll and loss accounted for. The interest, or per cent wrought, 60 lbs., or dollars, gives $21,66⅔ per cent in $100. You see I have deducted nothing for one-half bran, and if it is more than the loss, and the bran be added instead of it, it will still be nearly the same per cent. Now you see what toll the millers took—only one-tenth.

Corn Toll.—The medium statement of toll taken, and its other losses,—57 lbs. of corn, 1 bushel, gives 1.8th or 7 lbs. toll; average 4 per cent screenage 2½ lbs.; the unavoidable loss in grinding, effluvia, evaporation, &c. 3 lbs.; making $21,49 per cent. The miller's toll $12,50 in the $100. Unavoidable loss $8,99 in $100.

The above, as a medium, can be substantiated by all the practical scientific millers in the United States. I have followed the milling and millwrighting for forty years and more.

☞ I hope that this explanation on Miller's toll, may give satisfaction, and gain admission into all the principal papers in America. JOHN WESLEY LUFF.

Spring Mills, near Frederica, Del., March 26, 1838.

Agricultural Societies.

MR. TUCKER—In the ninth number of the weekly Farmer, current vol. is a letter written by WILLIS GAYLORD to J. R. LAWRENCE, Esq., a part of which I feel disposed to notice, and in some respects to disagree with the writer. He says—"I would not have the choice of officers confined to practical farmers, and this I think was one of the most fatal features of the old law, for experience proves that they are not the most fit persons to manage concerns of that kind." This assertion, I think, is erroneous. I am far from believing that there is any county in this state in which there are not many practical farmers, who are every way qualified to manage the affairs of an agricultural society, and that, too, in a better manner than they would be likely to be managed by any other than a practical farmer. Indeed it seems that we must all come to the same conclusion, unless we admit that practical farmers lack the intelligence, discernment, and common sense, which their neighbors of the other professions possess. I say better, for who would be better qualified to know the feelings and the wants of the practical farmer than one of themselves. In another view would the practical farmer have the advantage over one of any other calling. The farming community will look to the lawyer for an exposition of the law—to an Esculapian for a treatise on medicine, and directions for its use, but they will look with the greatest confidence to the *practical* farmer to manage their affairs pertaining to agriculture.

I am a friend to agriculture, to agricultural improvement, and to agricultural societies; but in common with my brother farmers, (so far as I am acquainted,) I wish to see them under the immediate supervision and control of practical farmers. Theory in farming may be good, but he who tests his theory by practice, is, in my view, the most proper man to give advice, and in him will the farming community more readily confide. And if farmers have not confidence in the officers of agricultural societies, depend upon it the course of those societies will not be onward.

When practical farmers see a land speculator, who knows nothing of farming, one who would scarcely deign to look at a worthy cultivator of the soil, one who is daily seen walking the streets "with glove in hand"—I say when practical farmers see such a man figuring largely at an agricultural convention, they view its proceedings with distrust. I hope to see an agricultural society in this county, and in every other county in the state, and I hope to see them under the immediate control of practical farmers. A PRACTICAL FARMER.

Onondaga Co. March 27, 1838.

REMARKS.

We give above a communication from a friend and correspondent in Onondaga, from which it will be seen he is disposed to make some exceptions to the remark made by us in a letter of ours to a member of the Assembly, and read before the State Ag. Society, in which we recommended that the provision of the old law, which confined the officers of Agricultural Societies to *farmers alone*, should not be a part of the proposed new enactment. Our object in that recommendation was to do away what had proved a serious obstacle to the success and permanence of the former system; and by enlisting in behalf of such Societies, the *energy*, the *intelligence*, and the *means* of all classes, professional men as well as farmers, secure a co-operation and consequent success which could not be expected without it. We should still fear the result of such an enactment, and our opinions are founded on what has already taken place in this state in such societies, and the manner in which the successful ones in other states and in England are managed. In the societies of Massachusetts, there are no ostracised classes. Clergymen, Lawyers and Doctors, are found vying with the tillers of the soil, in giving usefulness and effect to such associations; and we would gladly have it so with us. There, as in England, officers are chosen from all classes, regard only being had to qualifications for the place. There, as here, most of the professional men who might be chosen, are amateur farmers, men who love to advance the character and interests of agriculture, and are willing to bring their activity, intelligence, and their cash, to promote the welfare of the farmer.

Were all our farmers as energetic and well informed as our correspondent;—were they as willing to adopt decided improvements in culture,—to procure the best implements of husbandry, and introduce the most valuable improved breeds of animals, as he has shown himself to be, that remark would have been unnecessary, and would not have been made. But it is a truth, that, as a body, we are far too indifferent to our own interests as farmers; and we say it with a feeling of shame and regret, that there has never, to our knowledge, an association for the promotion of agriculture, flourished for any length of time, in which the principle alluded to was incorporated and adhered to. A farmer ourself, and firmly believing that the best interests of the country are depending on the prosperity of agriculture, we regret that we should have been misunderstood, or intentionally created diversity of sentiment respecting a cause which demands the best energies, and we trust will receive the united efforts of its friends for its support and advancement. W. G.

Management of Sheep.

MR. TUCKER—I have just got through an experiment I have been making the past season in trying how sheep would keep on clover hay. I keep a flock of eight hundred. Out of this flock, last fall, I picked fifty of the poorest; they were those that were thin and old. The rest of my sheep I put in four flocks and in four different fields. The four flocks I put on the Genesee Flatts, with a hay barrack in each field, filled with first quality of timothy hay, well salted. Out of these barracks my sheep were morning and evening feed, with a sled and oxen to scatter the hay about the fields. They did as well as I have ever had them do. But the flock of fifty poor sheep, I had put in a field where I had a stack of clover hay, which, when we came to open, I found to be much injured in places; but I fed the sheep all winter and spring from the same; and now I find that the poor sheep gained on the other flocks, and are what would pass for a good flock at this moment. This stock of clover was well salted, and I have no doubt if it had been good hay, that this flock would have been in much better condition than any of my other flocks. I find that my sheep like the clover the best to eat, as you can see them pick out all the clover that happens to be in the timothy hay. This being the case, what may we not do in Western New-York, with clover and sheep to enrich our wheat land? Neither of my flocks had a shelter to run under, and never have I tried one for them, although I always have been of the opinion they should have one. All my other stock I shelter, and my horses, cows and oxen, I have all stabled; and the only reason why I have not given shelter to my sheep, has been that I never have heard of a plan to shelter sheep that I thought to be a good one, for it left the manure in the wrong place, or too much in one place; and most of the plans gave the sheep a chance for too many to get in a huddle, and thereby injure themselves. I am, however, now getting out timber and boards, to make what I think will answer the purpose to shelter my sheep under next winter. This plan may not be new. What I purpose to build is, two sticks of timber, cut 26 or 28 feet long, hewed 7 by 7 inches square, and framed 6 or 7 feet apart, with good braces, so that drawing will not pull apart or rack the work; the end to be turned up like a sled. On the top of this, I would put a cover of boards on a light frame; on the front side, I would have it about 5 feet high, and on the back 3½ feet high, and cover the backside and ends. The whole of the work should be made of pine, so that two yoke of cattle could move it every two weeks, with one man; and on each field put as many as would be wanted for the flock of sheep; and have them placed in such position that the wind would blow on the back of the shelter. You can readily see that in a very short time I shall have my fields manured in this way, and that, too, without any trouble or extra labor, except the small job of moving them.

If any of your readers can, through the medium of your good paper, state any other plan that will produce as good results with as little cost and trouble, I shall be happy to hear from them.

A LIVINGSTON COUNTY FARMER.

April 16, 1838.

THE WIRE WORM.

The wire worm, (the larvae of a species of snapping bug,) is perhaps the most destructive of all the insects that prey on the earnings of the farmer. During the past season, in our section of country, the ravages of these insects were very severely felt. Hundreds of acres of corn were completely demolished by them. Even the potato crop did not escape unmolested, but was to some considerable extent injured by their depredations. I am of the opinion, that if more attention was paid to underdraining by farmers, where the land is low and wet, the ravages of the wire worm would be considerably diminished. A piece of land the last season was early prepared for corn and oats. The lot contains about ten acres, the most of which is low and somewhat wet land, and needs draining. The oats (1¼ acre) were nearly eaten up. The corn on the moist land was entirely destroyed. What little of the lot was sufficiently dry, was not very badly injured; and, in fact, the corn on all the knolls escaped, while within five feet of them, or as near as the land was moist, the work of destruction was to be seen. There was another particular which attracted my attention, though I could not exactly account for it. There had been two stacks of hay in the lot the year before, and the exact quantity of ground on which the stacks had been built produced a good growth of corn, and was not at all molested by the wire worm. I also noticed the same in several other fields, and one in particular, where the corn was not in the least eaten, while the rest of the field was completely eaten up.

I have for two or three years past noticed, when hoeing corn, that it has been the most injured on the moist parts of the land; for which reason, I am induced to believe that draining, where it needs it, would have a tendency to diminish the number of these insects, and consequently their ravages. And this is not the only benefit to be derived from draining land. There are thousands of acres of land in our town that would produce enough extra, in one season, to pay all the expenses for thoroughly draining it. CULTOR.

Cayuga, March 15, 1838.

Agricultural Publications.

MR. TUCKER—Permit me to remark, that I have taken the Genesee Farmer from the commencement of the first number, and never fail to read each number with great satisfaction. I have sent many numbers to different sections of the country, and different states, and have after

short periods had the satisfaction of seeing their names enrolled as subscribers. I have forwarded the subscription for many, and have seldom known of an instance of a man's withdrawing his subscription; and am satisfied that the science of agriculture has advanced 100 per cent within the last four years in this section of country, caused by the use of agricultural papers. It has not only furnished facilities, or a system, for those that were farmers by profession; but it has been the means of furnishing mechanics and men of many other professions, with the means of engaging in farming systematically, and generally speaking, they prove to be decidedly the best farmers and the best judges of farming, of stock, of utensils, &c. Knowing my inability to convey ideas, I seldom forward any scrips for publication. I prefer reading the favors of others. I have formerly been a mechanic, have been engaged in farming 18 years, and have been growing wool for market for the last ten years, and for the last four years I have seen much information relative to the growing of sheep and wool, and am highly pleased to see a certain evidence of its prosperity set forth by the gentlemen at Cambridge, Mass., Messrs. C. Benton and S. T. Barry, which I think must be a great satisfaction to every man that is or has a disposition to engage in the wool-growing business.

JOHN SPICER.

East Barrington, Yates Co., March, 1838.

Niagara Co. Agricultural Society.

The following Address was delivered before this Society, at its formation on the 27th of Feb last, by WILLIAM PARSONS, Esq.:

GENTEEMEN:—It was with great reluctance that I consented to address you on this occasion.

Not however because the field of research is narrow or limited; nor because the subject of agriculture is an uninteresting, or uninviting one. But emphatically because of my utter incompetency to do justice to the subject, or to present the various branches thereof, in such a manner as to enlist the attention of this assemblage of my fellow citizens, so as to stimulate them to greater efforts for the advancement of the cause of agriculture—lest my remarks should be so meagre and insipid, as to belittle the noble science in which we are engaged, and operate to discourage and dishearten, rather than promote increased enterprise and perseverance. And it was only under the assurance from one of my more talented friends, that I should have assistance that I accepted the honor, and such assurance has been redeemed.

I suppose, gentleman, that most of you are aware, that I have but recently engaged in the cultivation of the soil; having spent most of my years, since arriving to the state of manhood, in other pursuits. Although I am a farmer of only five years experience, yet I rejoice that I did not *further* delay the comencement of this delightful employment. Yea, I glory in the pursuits of agriculture and pastoral life. I love the calling of practical husbandry. I have tried other employments, but have always found much vexation and perplexity attendant upon them. There is more pleasure and satisfaction in holding the plough, than in the measuring of tape and calico. There is more quiet and peace, in the receipt of the profits of a well cultivated field, and much less uncertainty connected therewith, than in most other callings. I would not exchange a well improved farm of one hundred acres, for the best mercantile establishment in the country. What is more pleasant—what is more delightful—what fills the mind with more serene, peaceful, and even heavenly contemplations, than walking forth into the fields, and observing the opening flowers, the waving grain and grass, the fruit trees loaded with the various kinds of delicious fruits, and the happy flocks of sheep and cattle, contentedly grazing in the meadow; while the feathered songsters, in tuneful melody, chant their songs in praise of the Great Author of universal nature.

In addressing you on this occasion, I shall not attempt the delivery of an oration. Agriculture has little to do with fine-spun theories, or flourishes in rhetoric. Established principles—plain matters of fact—the results of well-conducted experiments are most useful; and these, for the most part will be the subject of my remarks.

The first object of the farmer should be the largest possible productions, with the least amount of labor and expense, and at the same time, improving the quality of his soil. I do not refer, however, to the *mongrel* farmers, who are a kind of "Jack-at all-trades," who farm a little—trade a little—manufacture a little—and jockey a *good deal;* but to those regular, substantial husbandmen; whose entire dependance for a support of themselves and families, is on the products of their farms. The object of such farmers should be, the production of the greatest possible crops, of the most useful and profitable kinds; at the same time increasing the nutritive qualities of the soil. This will require persevering labor and care, connected with reflection, study and skill. But labor and care, by the very nature of our constitution, are a blessing. Idleness is always dangerous to virtue, and renders a man rather a nuisance to the community, than otherwise. There is a satisfaction in farming industry; a satisfaction in the gains of the systematic farmer, which is not derivable from any other of the pursuits of life. The increase of his products, does not impoverish any man, but is rather an advantage to the community, by increasing the means of human subsistence, rendering the land he cultivates more fertile, and inciting his neighbors to imitate his example of industry and good tillage.

Improvements in husbandry have by no means kept pace with the improvements in the other arts. A general prejudice seems to rest on the minds of a proportion of the farming community, against any "innovations" upon the path trod by our forefathers, and especially "book farming." I will mention a case which came under my own observation, to illustrate this remark. In 1833, soon after the commencement of my present occupation, I visited a relative in an adjoining county, for the purpose of obtaining information in the general management of a farm. He was a man reputed wealthy, had followed a course of farming from youth to old age, owned 600 acres of land, and was of course enjoying a comfortable independance. In the course of my inquiries, I ascertained that his uniform practice was, to put the greater part of his improved land to wheat, one half alternately. After the wheat harvest, the cattle were turned upon the stubble; the same fields pastured the next season, until they were again put under the plough as a summer fallow, and again sowed to wheat. This course of cropping, without the application of any kind of manure, clover, plaster, or any grass seed whatever, had reduced the quality of the soil, which was originally the very best for wheat, to almost complete sterility, so that the crops, which had formerly been from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre, were now averaging but from 5 to 10 bushels. I enquired of this friend why he sowed no clover seed, and what he thought of the Genesee Farmer. He replied that he sowed clover seed on land which he wished to lay down for meadow, but as for this *book farming*, he did not believe in it. Said he, do you believe that *printers* can tell *me* any thing about farming, who have been a farmer for 50 years? I want none of your *book farming*. I know in all from experience! Now I ask, are not such sentiments and feelings, and such a course of cropping too prevalent among our husbandmen? How but by books, agricultural journals, and agricultural societies, are we to obtain a knowledge of the various improvements which are made in our calling? Is it not for the want of, or from the neglect of these, that improvemets in agriculture are so slow. An useful discovery in the mechanic arts is no sooner tested, than the knowledge thereof is circulated from one neighborhood, and even from one country to another, almost with the rapidity of the wind. But it is not so with improvements in agriculture. There is a spirit of listlessness, indifference and faithlessness with us, which binds us down to the old trodden path of ancient custom. But it should not be so. Farmers have a trade to learn in their appropriate sphere more difficult than is to be learned in almost any other; and why should we not *read*, and study and converse together, that a mutual benefit may be received from the experience of each? Is a fact any less deserving of attention because it is printed? One farmer raises three or four tons of English hay per acre; another one hundred bushels of corn; another five hundred bushels of potatoes; another fifty bushels of wheat; another fifteen hundred bushels of turneps; another 2000 bushels of beets per acre. And they all write out carefully the kind of soil, the kind and quality of manure used; the manner of preparing the ground; putting in the seed, and the whole course of after culture, &c. Now suppose these statements are printed. Are they any less valuable on that account? These are facts; and what has been done, can be done again, under similar circumstances. The fact is, agricultural papers are beyond calculation important in the diffusion of useful agricultural science. Thousands of the best practical farmers are engaged in these improvements, in making two, three or four spears of grass, or bushels of grain grow, where but one grew before. And if we will but read the agricultural works of the day, the benefits of their labors will be ours. There are many very valuable periodicals, weekly and monthly, issued from the press, exclusively devoted to farming, gardening, &c. These should be patronized and encouraged. But I have sometimes been astonished, when soliciting my neighbors and townsmen to subscribe for the Genesee Farmer, to hear their replies and excuses. One says, I understand that business well enough already. [I was a little inclined to doubt it, from the appearance of his crops, barns, &c.] Another says, I cannot afford it, money is very scarce. Another says, I do not believe in book farming. Another—that he has no time to read, he is so crowded with his work. Such and so forth were the excuses and objections which I have heard from one and another, when their interest would dictate a different course. There is no more propriety in objections to book knowledge in farming, than there is to book knowledge in religion, or in architecture, and a farmer, who cannot find time to read sixteen quarto pages in the course of a month, would lead us to suspect that his work, or something else drove him very closely. There are a few respectable and tolerably thrifty farmers, who will neither subscribe for an agricultural paper, nor give any reason *why* they will not. If any such be present, let me ask them. Would you not think it a privilege to sit down and spend an evening with Washington, Arthur Young or Sir John Sinclair, all eminent farmers, and hear them relate their observations, their practice, and their improvements in husbandry. Or suppose some of our own countrymen now on the stage, and citizens of our own state—suppose you were invited to spend an hour or two of a winter's evening, in listening to the result of experiments, communicated by Judge Buel, of Albany, Judge Bradley, of Marcellus, or Ulmus,* of Buffalo, men who are eminent in the first degree, not only in science, but in practical agriculture. What farmer would not count himself fortunate in the opportunity of listening to such conversations. Such privileges may be enjoyed often during the year by every farmer who will read the monthly Genesee Farmer, published at Rochester, at fifty cents a year, or the Monthly Cultivator, published at Albany, at one dollar a year. I urge this subject the more because I believe the permanent success of our Agricultural Society will very much depend on the circulation of such periodicals. Having myself, from the commencement of my farming operations, been in the habit of reading agricultural journals, I have opportunity by experience of learning something of their value. They have afforded me much rational enjoyment, and I have had the most satisfactory conviction that they are useful to me in point of interest. I could mention such details of help which I have received from them in times of need, as to settle the question beyond all dispute, that they have been profitable to me. Judging from *experience* I have no doubt, that the farmer who expends two or three dollars per year for agricultural journals, and reads them attentively, will have his money returned to him with interest, at the enormous rate of two or three hundred per cent. And the reason why I place so high a value upon agricultural papers, is, because I consider agriculture the most important temporal interest in the world, and further because such periodicals are the cheapest, the most efficient, and the most sure means, that can be resorted to, for the encouragement and promotion of improvements in this pre-eminently important branch of industry. It is ardently to be wished that the time is not far distant when the publishers of our political papers will consult the best interest of their subscribers, by excluding that which is useless, and all which is deleterious to the morals of the community; and inserting in place thereof, well written articles, either original or selected, on the subject of agriculture. It is time we should have less to do with political strife, and more to do with the plough—that we *read* less of the victories and defeats of political aspirants, whose plans and schemes of management are perhaps founded in deceit and treachery; and more of the science of agriculture, that most important of all sciences, on the success or failure of which, hangs the prosperity of every other department of business.

That there have been made within the last fifty years, very great and important improvements in every branch of agriculture, is a fact not to be disputed; a mere allusion to some of the most important of them is all I shall attempt at this time. And among these, the new and improved construction of farming implements deserves particular notice. And one is the improved cast-iron ploughs. By this phrase I do not mean *all* cast-iron ploughs, but to allude to several descriptions lately introduced into our market, the superior excellence of which consists in the lightness of the draft in their use, the ease with which they are managed, and the neatness, regularity and smoothness of their work. These are the three main points which should determine the value of this implement; for perfect ploughing is one of the most important operations in profitable tillage. Another—the threshing machine, by which the farmer is enabled to market his grain at any season of the year, when the price is most favorable. But an evil is too commonly attendant on the use of this article. I mean the neglect of the care of the straw, which is too generally thrown out without any regard to preservation or profitable future use. The consequence is, that it is unfit for feeding or manure, and is thus left in an immense pile about the barn, where it is not only useless, but an incumbrance. It is the opinion of many, that such slovenly management with straw is a greater *loss*, than the *gain* is by the use of the threshing machine. Straw should unquestionably be preserved for feeding the stock during the winter, and with the use of the straw cutter, another very important improvement

* Hon. L. F. Allen.

in farming implements, may be made of very great account. The revolving horse rake is another useful article of recent invention. With this a man with a horse, will rake hay as fast as 4 men and two teams will cart it to the barn or stack. He will rake the ground as clean as is usually done with the hand rake, and clean the field of the scatterings from the cart beside. It is estimated to do the work of six men. I have also found it very useful in hervesting peas, and in cleaning wheat and barley fields. The cultivator, or horse hoe, is another recently introduced implement, and one which is held in high repute. It is used instead of the plough among corn, potatoes, beans, &c., and is almost indispensable in the field culture of roots. It is a very great saving of manual labor. It is sometimes used to the exclusion of the hand hoe altogether. Twenty acres of corn, which yielded 40 bushels to the acre, and 8 acres of beans, giving more than an ordinary yield, have been cultivated the season past in this state, without the use of the hand hoe at all, either in the planting or after culture. The seeds were planted with the drill barrow, and hoed with the cultivator, by which operation more than one half the labor of cultivation was saved. The drill barrow in the cultivation of root crops, is emphatically a labor-saving machine, to a greater extent than any other of recent introduction, with which I am acquainted. A boy 12 or 15 years of age will plant 4 acres a day, without weariness, in rows 30 inches apart, dropping the seeds two or three inches apart in the rows. It makes the drill, or trench, drops and covers the seeds, and rolls the ground, all at the same movement, and is propelled as easily as a common wheel-barrow. The introduction of root crops into field culture is esteemed of immense importance to the farmer, particularly the ruta baga turnep, the mangel wurtzel, or field beet, and the carrot. With the drill-barrow and cultivator, an acre of these roots may be raised as easily as an acre of corn or potatoes, and is considered to be worth from three to six times as much. Soil that is adapted to the culture of corn, is proper for turneps; and land that will grow fifty bushels of corn, will bear 800 bushels of turneps—16 bushels to one. The little experience I have had in the culture and feeding of this root, has been very flattering. I harvested more than 600 bushels last fall, from one acre, from which I should not have expected 30 bushels of corn. I commenced feeding them to my milch cows, about the 1st of December, and have continued to feed them nearly one bushel per day each, every day since. They are cut up in a box with a shovel, and fed in a manger. During the day, the cows have access to straw, and a small quantity of corn-stalks, and in the evening are fed with a very little hay. This course I have followed for about three months past and the quantity and quality of the milk afforded by these cows, exceeds any thing I ever witnessed in the winter season. It is objected by many, that the milk and butter from cows fed on this root will taste of the turnep .But this is not the fact in the least possible degree with my cows. The reason probably is, that the cows have daily and continually access to salt. I am also feeding my working oxen in the same manner, and am well satisfied with their condition and appearance. I have raised the field beet, or mangel wurtzel, the season past, at the rate of 1600 bushels per acre. These are an excellent article for feeding milch cows in the fall and fore part of winter, are profitably fed raw to store hogs, and are worthy to be cultivated for fattening pork. The success in raising and feeding these roots, together with the carrot, has been probably still more flattering at our county poor-house. No less important improvements in agriculture have been made in the various kinds, and in manner of application of manures. This is the great means of all successful husbandry. The first means of enriching the soil, is that of ploughing in all the vegetable matter already upon the surface. Another, is that of ploughing in green crops which are sowed expressly for the purpose, such as clover, buckwheat, &c. This practice is warmly recommended by the best practical farmers in the country. It is however objected by some, that in this way, you return to the land no more than was taken from it. This would be true if it were not that plants draw much of their support and growth from the atmosphere. Another object with every farmer should be his compost heap. Nothing which is subject to decay, especially all manner of weeds, should here be lodged. Most farms contain of themselves materials either by the road-side, about fences, in the garden and back-yards, swamps, &c. to form a large compost heap in the course of the season. Ashes and lime are very important parts of such a compost, and thus made it is exceedingly valuable, for the garden and vineyard. But the greatest of all means for obtaining manure, is from the consumption of our produce upon the farm, especially hay, straw and vegetables; and when this is done effectually, and by a proper care and management, we may be sure of the means of enriching our farms. And here permit me, in the language of another, to introduce the farmer's golden chain. "To enrich our farms, will increase our products; increasing our products, will enable us to increase our stock; increasing our stock will increase our manure; and increasing our manure will enable us to enrich our farms." This is the farmer's golden chain, which Divine Providence has formed, every link of which is essential in the perfection of the whole, and should be kept bright. The great law of nature holds in this as in other cases—the more you do, the more you *can* do—to him that hath shall more be given.

On the subject of the application of manures, I would here remark; that the practice of retaining animal manure in the yard, for a year or two, till it becomes rotted or decomposed, is a practice condemned by the most convincing experiments. Animal manure cannot be applied to the soil in too fresh a state, though the intermixture of other substances, such as straw, chaff, &c. is unquestionably a great advantage, for thus the quantity is greatly increased, and the farmer is thus enabled to manure more land, raise more and greater products, keep more stock, and thus increase his manure, &c. And this matter of preserving and increasing manures, if neglected, will eventually be our ruin.

By the practice of letting the manure remain in the cattle-yard till it undergoes a complete fermentation, and is perfectly decomposed or rotted, one half the value of the manure is lost, having passed off in gas, in the course of fermentation and the *quantity* is also greatly reduced, as well as the quality.

This improved manner of applying yard manure *fresh*, in order to reap the greatest advantage, requires a different course with the plough. Where manures are thus applied, it is said to be the better course to plough but once for a crop. Let the manure be spread upon the surface, evenly and liberally, and with one ploughing, done in a workmanlike manner, buried under the surface, there to remain undisturbed. Fermentation then takes place, and all the gases thereof are retained in the surface soil to become food for plants, instead of passing off into the air. Cattle-yards should unquestionably be cleaned twice each year, Fall and Spring. By a little extra labor, in applying swamp muck, weeds, leached ashes, straw, &c. to the yard during the summer, a hundred loads of manure may be obtained, in the fall. Let this be carted to a field designed for peas, or barley, the coming season, and spread over five acres, and immediately buried with the plough. The grain may be sown in the spring following, without a second ploughing, and merely harrowed in thoroughly and then rolled; the crop will be greatly increased, and the field left in first rate condition for a crop of wheat, with only one ploughing in the fall. You will not charge me with egotism, if I here state that I have myself obtained very great advantage by this course of tillage, and in fact, the greatest crops of wheat, barley or peas, that I have ever raised, have been the result of this course of manuring and single ploughing.

(To be continued.)

Sugar Beet.

"In the Chronicle, I see frequent mention of the Sugar Beet as a valuable root for cattle. I find that *ruta baga* will not do for milch cows. The butter will taste of the turnep. Some of us, in this region, have determined to try the Beet. But we find no direction in the Chronicle for its culture.—You would much oblige us, therefore, if you would insert in the Chronicle, some particular directions for the raising the sugar beet—To what soil is it adapted? What time should it be planted? How thickly planted? When harvested and how preserved?"

ANSWER.

1. A deep, rich loam is the best; but any soil that can be made mellow, will answer well. A *very* dry soil does not yield so large beets, but sweet and nutricious ones. The soil should be free from stones, and well pulverized to a good depth, that the root may pierce it freely and grow smooth and handsome.

2. Plant any time in May,—according to the season. In common seasons the beets will do well if planted as late as the first of June; and we have seen them of a good size (but not ripe) from seed planted a month later.

3. Plant in rows 24 or 30 inches apart; and leave the beets 10 inches from each other in the rows. Beginners are apt to leave them to thick. The ground should be well manured before planting;—coarse yard manure is as good as any. A good way is, to plough and then harrow the land. Then, at a second ploughing, put 3 or 4 inches of coarse manure into every other furrow; and then make your rows directly over the manure. Make the holes 5 inches apart, and an inch deep. This may be done readily by a light wheel with pegs in the circumference. Drop two capsules into each hole; and then cover them,—which is easily and quickly done by running a wheel along the row (that of a common wheel-barrow for instance.) Before planting, pour warm water on your seed, and let it soak *at least* 24 hours; and no matter if three or four days.

4. The weeds must be kept down, and the soil mellow, by the use of the plough, cultivator, or hoe; and the plants must be *early* thinned out, so as to leave only 1 in 10 or 12 inches.

5. Gather your crop as soon as ripe,—i. e. as soon as the lower leaves begin to turn yellow and fall off. They are best preserved, in Vermont, in a cellar;—either your house cellar: or, if you raise large quantities for your cattle, in one made for the purpose under or near your barn. —*Vermont Chronicle.*

Improved Durham or Short Horn Bulls.

THE subscriber has several yearling bulls of this very choice breed for sale, from direct imported stock; also, one half Devon and Durham do. A. B. ALLEN.
Buffalo, April 3d, 1838. ap14-6w

Improved China, Berkshire and Tuscarora Pigs.

THE subscriber expects in the months of May and June, several litters of the above superior animals. The price of the Chinas, at 6 weeks old, per pair, will be $10,00
Berkshires and Tuscaroras, " " " 12,00
and for every month added to the above age of pigs, $1,25 will be charged on the price of the former, and $1,50 on the latter. These hogs are universally admired wherever known, and are considered the choicest and best breeds of England and America, returning the farmer a greater amount of pork for their feed than any others, and therefore the most profitable stock that can be kept.

The Improved Chinas are celebrated for the sweetness and delicacy of their meat, are easily kept fat in pasture without other food, being perfectly quiet and not wandering at all; are very handsomely spotted, a clear black and white, the colors about equal; have small short heads, ears and legs, with deep and broad bodies, and weigh from 300 to 400 lbs. according to keep at eighteen months old. There is nothing equal to these boars for crossing with other hogs, as they reduce their long coarse heads and legs, and give breadth and depth to their carcase quicker than any other kind. They have no affinity to what is commonly called the Grass breed of hogs, being of a distinct race, and entirely superior every way.

The Berkshires are highly prized for their lean, tender and juicy hams, are darker spotted than the above, and will weigh at the same age from 4 to 600 lbs.

The Tuscaroras are a cross of the China with the Berkshire and other superior breeds, have nearly the quietness and aptitude to fatten with the China, are of the same color, and weigh equal to the Berkshires. A. B. ALLEN.
Buffalo, April 3d, 1838. ap 14-6w

Chinese Morus Multicaulis. &c.

$35,000—Morus multicaulis, of the genuine kind, yet remaining unsold, and will be sold and immediately delivered; or contracted for, to be delivered the ensuing month.

15,000 Morus expansa, 5 to 7 feet high, a variety equally valuable with the Morus multicaulis, very hardy and suited to a northern climate.

12 000 Brussa mulberry, 3 to 7 feet.
100 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.
800 lbs. White and Yellow Sugar Beet seed.
Also, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, Dahlias of all kinds.
Green House Plants, &c. Priced catalogues of which will be sent to every applicant. WM. PRINCE & SONS.
March 31, 1838.-3t

Seed Store Agencies.

LARGE and complete assortments of Seeds, put up at the Rochester Seed Store, may be found at the following places:

Cleveland, John Williams,
Buffalo, W. & G. Bryant,
Lockport, G. W. Merchant,
Batavia, G. V. Verplanck,
Le Roy, M. P. Lampson & Co.
Geneseo, J. F. Wyman,
Mount Morris. R. Sleeper,
Canandaigua, W. M. Chipman,
Geneva, J. & J. N. Bogart,
Palmyra, Hoyt & May,
Oswego, Holden & Vincent.

Of the character of these seeds we deem it unnecessary to say any thing further, than that we believe they will fully sustain the high reputation which this establishment has already acquired, and secure a continuance of the liberal patronage it has hitherto received.

☞ Persons wishing larger quantities or different kinds than can be found at the above places, may leave their orders with the Agents, and the seeds will be sent to them.

REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
Rochester Seed Store, March 31, 1838.

Spring Wheat.

JUST received at the Rochester Seed Store, a further supply of genuine *Italian* and *Bald Siberian* Spring Wheat, both of which are highly recommended and of superior quality. REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.
Feb. 17, 1838.

Seeds for 1838.

JUST arrived at the Rochester Seed Store, a large importation of English Field and Garden Seeds, of the growth of 1837; shipped from London this fall expressly to our order, and comprising a full assortment of the choicest kinds, such as

Cabbage,	Ruta Baga,	Rye Grass,
Cauliflower,	Mangel Wurtzel,	White Dutch
Brocoli,	Sugar Beet,	Clover,
Radish,	Lucern,	&c., &c.
Turnep,	Trefoil,	

These Seeds are from one of the best establishments in Europe, and the perfect satisfaction which they have hitherto given, is sufficient guarantee of their character.

Dealers and others supplied at wholesale on very favorable terms. nov18tf REYNOLDS & BATEHAM.

Bounty on Wheat and Corn.

The Legislature of this State have not only renewed the bounty on wheat for the coming year, but also added a bounty on corn. The provisions of the Act give a bounty of one dollar to the man who shall raise ten bushels of wheat, and six cents a bushel for all above until it amounts to two hundred bushels, and three cents for all above.

For thirty bushels of good sound ears of corn two dollars—for every three bushels above thirty and up to sixty, ten cents, and two cents for every three bushels above. There were a few opposed to this measure, but the decided opinion of a large majority was, that as Maine COULD raise her own bread, she MUST raise it—and that it was better, far better, to spend a million among her own people to bring this about, than to send FIVE out of her territory as she has done every year for many years past for that which she could produce herself.

This we believe is the true policy. Build up ourselves. Encourage our own people. If we do not do it, depend upon it, no other State will do it for us; and when we have done it, then shall we take the rank in the scale of influence and respect among the States and the nations of the earth which we deserve.—*Maine Farmer.*

Sweet Mutton.

ISAAC NEWTON, of Delaware county, has brought to market during the past winter about two hundred sheep which he fattened upon sugar-beet, with some portion of corn. This mutton has been pronounced by all our friends, who have tasted it, as fully equal to any which they have ever obtained in our market, being remarkably sweet and tender. It has acquired so high a reputation, that Mr. Newton has been unable to supply the demand. It deservedly obtained an extra price; and when our market can be supplied with mutton of this quality it will become an article of general consumption, and be esteemed, as in Europe, one of the most luxurious viands. It is proper to add, that Mr. Newton's sheep referred to above, were in part of the South Down breed, so highly prized in England.—*Philadelphia Farmer.*

Saddle Galls.

Saddle Galls are generally occasioned by an unequal pressure of the saddle, or by a saddle being badly fitted to a horse's back, and if neglected they grow into very ugly and troublesome sores. When these inflamed tumors are first discovered, cold water alone is frequently sufficient to disperse and drive them away, if applied as soon as the saddle is pulled off; but when that will not have the desired effect, by washing them twice a day in the mixture I shall here recommend, the cure will be readily performed.—Take of sharp vinegar, one gill; spirits of any kind, one gill; sweet oil or fresh butter, one table spoonful; to be well mixed before used.

Useful Receipts.

To restore tainted meat.—If your meat be tainted, take it out of the pickle, wash it so as to cleanse it of the offensive pickle, then wash your barrel well either with a solution of lime or ashes; after which repack it, and between every layer of meat put a layer of charcoal until your barrel be full: then make a fresh pickle, strong enough to bear an egg or potato, and fill up your barrel. As you repack your pieces, it would be well to rub each with salt. Let it remain a week or ten days and the *taint* will have disappeared, and the meat be restored to its original sweetness.

To clear houses or barns of rats and mice.—Gather the plant called the *dogs' tongue*, the *cynoglossum officinale of Lynæus*, at the period when the sap is in its full vigor, bruise it with a hammer, or otherwise, and lay it in the house, barn, or granary, infested by these vermin, and they will shift their quarters.

Another.—In any place infested with rats and mice, lay for three or four nights in succession, pieces of broiled meat or toasted cheese; the rats of course will carry them off, and from their exemption from harm, be prepared to partake of such poisoned messes as you may then prepare for them. You must now sprinkle the meat or cheese with *arsenic*, and the best way to do it is to make an incision in the meat or cheese and insert it. Not suspecting the *trap* set for them, the rats or mice will readily devour your bait and thereby receive their quietus.

Another still.—Mix up equal quantities of meal and sugar, and place it where the rats and mice fequent for a few nights; after which add a portion of *arsenic* to each parcel, and your unsuspecting enemies will greedily devour it.

And yet another.—Feed them a few nights with a paste made of *flour*, sugar, honey and milk; afterwards mix together 2 oz. of sugar, a teaspoonful of honey, 2 oz. of flour, 10 drops of the oil of rhodium, 1 oz. of the oil of carraway, and as much *arsenic* as will lay on a quarter of a dollar: make the whole into a paste by adding as much milk as will bring it into the proper consistence; then make it up into small pills or balls, and lay it in those places where you had previously put their decoy-bait.

Extensive Sale of Imported Stock,

At the Old Norton Farm, East Bloomfield, five miles west of Canandaigua, Ontario Co., New York.

NUMEROUS applications having been made to purchase this stock, the proprietor has concluded, that in order to afford a fair opportunity to those who have already made enquiries and others desirous of obtaining the breed to offer the same at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Wednesday the 2d of May next,

on which day will be sold twenty *Improved Durham Short Horns*, Bulls, Cows and Heifers of various ages. Amongst the former is the famous Bull "ROVER," which was bred by the Earl of Carlisle, got by Rockingham, dam, (Cherry) by Wonderful, gr. dam by Alfred, &c. &c. Rockingham was by Fairfax, dam (Maria) by Young Albion; gr. dam, (Lady Sarah) by Pilot; gr gr. dam by Agamemnon. Also, ALEXANDER, ORION, SPLENDOR and others. And of the Cows and Heifers, BEAUTY, PRIMROSE, own sister to Reformer, PRIZE, LADY BOWEN, BRILLIANT, &c. &c.

Three full blooded Mares and one 3 year old Stud colt, of pure racing breed, viz:—Brown Mare FALCONET, by Falcon, dam by Catton, (Hindcliff's dam) Hannah by Sorceror Amelia, &c.

Bay mare Miss ANDREWS, sister to Caroline, by Catton, dam by Dick Andrews; her dam by Sir Peter; Play or Pay's dam by Herod, &c.

Chestnut Mare JESSICA, by Velocipede, dam by Sancho; gr. dam Blacklock, and Theodore's dam.

Bay stud colt, HUMPHREY CLINKER, by Allen's Humphrey Clinker, dam Miss Andrews, &c.

The well known stud horses TURK and ALFRED, whose stock for the two seasons they have stood is unsurpassed.

Likewise about 20 Rams and a few Ewes of the improved New Leicester breed of Sheep. These are chiefly from a Ram belonging to the celebrated breeder Sir Tatton Sykes, for which he paid 300 guineas.

The whole of the above stock were selected from the highest order of blood in England by thoir present owner who imported it direct to this country, and can be recommended as worthy the notice and confidence of breeders.

Pedigrees may be had on, or previous to the day of sale, and further information obtained on application to

THOMAS WEDDLE.

East Bloomfield, 1st January, 1838.

N. B.—The terms of payment will be liberal to those who wish.

Superior Garden & Agricultural Seeds.

THE subscriber has now on hand a full supply of Garden and Field Seeds, growth of 1837, among which are the finest Cabbages, Cauliflowers, Broccoli, Radishes, Peas, &c. that are cultivated in England, France, and Holland, together with every sort that can be raised to advantage in our own country, and which are grown expressly for my use from stock furnished and raised by the most experienced gardeners in this country; in short, every article emanating from my store, warranted genuine and fresh.

Also, Skinless Oats, Potatoe Oats, 44 lb. weight to the bushel, Perennial Rye Grass, White Clover, Lucerne or French Clover, Orchard Grass, Herd's Grass, White Mulberry, and Yellow Locust Seeds, Spring Tares or Vetches, genuine Mangel Wurtzel, and Ruta Baga and Field Turnep Seeds, also Italian Spring Wheat, well worth the attention of Farmers.

Wholesale Dealers supplied on accommodating terms. Price lists, by the pound and bushel, furnished on application, as also catalogues of my whole collection, gratis.

Flower Roots, Bulb Glasses, Green-house Plants, the best Books on Gardening, &c. at various prices, Bird seed of every sort, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, Embdon Grots for Gruel, Split Peas, White and Brown Mustard Seed, Garden Flower Pots and Garden Tools, Russian Bass Mats.

The Flower Seed department embraces the choicest variety to be found in this country, in which are included choice double Dahlia Seed, Carnation and choice Pinks, German and China Asters, splendid Double Balsoms, with an addition of several new varieties, accompanied with a printed direction for culture and management.

Orders will be punctually attended to and carefully packed and forwarded as directed, but as the collection of distant debts are often troublesome, and sometimes impracticable, it is desired that satisfactory reference be made to persons in Albany, when the order is not accompanied with the money.

☞ Also, SEED CORN.—The subscriber has a quantity of the celebrated 12 rowed Dutton Corn; the advantages of raising this corn are its prolific qualities.

W. THORBURN, Seedsman,
Sign of the Plough, 317 N. Market st. opposite Post Office.
Albany March 17. 1838. mar24

Fruit Trees for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has for sale at his Nursery in Rochester, Monroe county, state of New York, a large quantity of Fruit Trees, grafted and innoculated with the most approved kinds, now fit for transplanting, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. SAMUEL MOULSON.

apr 15-tf

N. B. CASH will be paid for a few thousand two years old APPLE TREES.

THE HIGH-BRED TROTTING HORSE

BELLPORT!

BELLPORT will stand the present season, commencing 1st of May and ending 1st of August, at Clarence Hollow and Batavia. Terms, $15 to insure, payable 1st of January next.

DESCRIPTION.

Bellport was foaled at Long Island, June, 1831, will consequently be seven years old the coming summer, is of a beautiful bright blood bay, with a small star in the forehead, one white foot, and black legs, mane and tail—is within a fraction of sixteen and a half hands high, (65 1-2 inches,) of proportionate girth and length, a well set head, elegant arched neck, full powerful chest, of beautiful smooth symetry of limbs, and yet of great bone and muscle, weighing twelve hundred and forty-seven pounds.

OF HIS PEDIGREE.

It need only be said, that he was got by the Imported Horse Bellfounder, out of Lady Alport, he by the celebrated trotter Old Bellfounder, dam Velocity, by Haphazard, by Sir Peter, out of Miss Henry, by the famous Eclipse, and thus up to the Darley Arabian, the great progenitor of England's stoutest and most beautiful racing stock. Lady Alport was got by Membrina, he by Imported Messenger, dam by Tippoo Saib, &c. &c. For further particulars of which horses see Stud Book.

It will be seen by the above, that Bellport unites the *best* of England's *racing and trotting blood*. Bellfounder at five years old trotted 2 miles in less than 6 minutes, and the following year was matched for 200 guineas to trot 9 miles within 30 minutes, which he won easily. His owner shortly after challenged to perform with him 17 1-2 miles within one hour, which was not accepted. Velocity trotted on the Norwich road in 1806, sixteen miles in one hour; in 1808, trotted twenty eight miles in one hour forty-seven seconds, and has done many other great performances against time. With the exception of Flying Childers, from the same progenitor, Eclipse was undoubtedly the fastest horse ever known. Having *distanced* all competitors, he at last walked over the Newmarket course for the King's plate, and finding nothing hardy enough thereafter to match him, was never again started. Haphazard, Sir Peter, Membrina, Tippoo Saib and Messenger, were among the best horses of their day, and as good stock as England ever produced.

Bellport was bred by T. T. Kissam, Esq. of New-York, and was selected after much care and attention to the subject, for his uniting good blood and limbs to fine action and great substance, qualities so rarely found in the light race horse of the present day. He has stood two seasons in this vicinity, his stock shows fine size and form, and will undoubtedly prove very superior, either for the saddle or harness, and particularly adapted for the heavy roads of Western New-York. His spirited breeder in a letter accompanying him out here, thus speaks of the blood:—"Bellport is from a stock held in high estimation, both in England and in this country. There are several horses here sired by Bellfounder that can trot a mile within 2 minutes and 45 seconds, and could not be bought for $500; one of them could not be had for $1500; it is supposed that he can trot a mile in 2 minutes 35 seconds. This young horse I have never had trained, nor even much practiced; he has a very fine step, and I have not a doubt but he will be able to trot a mile within 3 minutes."

The Farmer will therefore see, that he may reasonably calculate on the best of stock from this source, and it is a matter of no trifling importance to him, whether he shall turn off a colt at from $200 to $500, that has cost no more to be raised than one that will hardly bring from $50 to $80.

Bellfounder is a full brother to Bellport, one year older, marked as above, his color simply a shade or two darker, and is half a hand less in height. He is a horse of admirable finish, and with a partial trial under the saddle the year he was 5 years old, easily trotted over the Harlem Course (a few feet short of a mile) in 2 minutes 45 seconds, and it is the opinion of his trainer, that notwithstanding the difficulty of curbing so high spirited a horse to a trot, that upon a second and more thorough trial, he could be given as fast a foot as ever graced the trotting course of America. He will probably stand the ensuing season on the Niagara River road, two miles below Black Rock.

Either of the above horses will be sold, or exchanged for other stock at a fair price, or hired to a responsible person for any part of the country.

For further particulars refer to L. F. ALLEN or A. B. ALLEN of Buffalo. HENRY GORLON.

March 10, 1838.

Monroe Horticultural Garden & Nurseries, Greece, Monroe Co., N. Y.

THIS establishment now comprises over 20 acres, covered compactly with Trees and Plants in the different stages of their growth.

The subscriber offers to the public a choice selection of Fruit Trees, of French, German, English and American varieties, consisting of Apples, Pears, Plums, Peaches, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries, Grape Vines, Strawberries, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Plants, Hardy Roses, Vines, Creepers, Herbaceous Perennial Plants, Bulbous Roots, splendid Pæonies, Double Dahlias, &c. &c.

Also, a large collection of Green House Plants, of choice and select varieties, in good condition.

Orders respectfully solicited. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are carefully selected and faithfully packed, and if desired delivered on the canal one mile from the Nursery, or at Rochester.

Orders for Mr. Rowe's Nursery received by the publisher of this paper.

Catalogues will be sent to every applicant gratis, or may be had by calling at the office of the Genesee Farmer.

April 1, 1837. ASA ROWE.